



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 2.

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Poetry.

(From the *Millennium Star*.)

THE JUST.

BY MARY SENIOR.

I love a Saint whose heart is free
From prejudice and bigotry:
A Saint whose feelings are refined
By actions just, and good, and kind,
One who pretends no outward show.
But inwardly is pure as snow,
And such as these the Lord will own,
Through Christ they shall receive a crown,
And though they're called to suffer here,
They're not distressed with doubt and fear.
They know the way and walk therein,
Kept by the Spirit's pow'r from sin,
Like pilgrims who are doomed to roam,
They feel this world is not their home,
But look beyond this vale of tears,
To reign with Christ a thousand years.

Extraordinary Power of Resisting Temperature.

THE power of superior animals, and especially of man to resist high degrees of temperature, is very extraordinary, and was at first discovered by accident in the following manner:

It is well known that the natural temperature in this country is not far from 96 deg. Fahr. But Dr. Fordyce, formerly physician to St. Thomas' Hospital, London went into a room heated to 120 deg., where he remained twenty minutes, and afterwards, into a room heated to 130 deg. and remained fifteen minutes while the thermometer in his hand rose only 100 deg.—Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander and Sir Charles Blagden, remained several minutes in a room heated to between 196 deg. and 211 deg., the temperature at which water boils; and the latter of the above gentlemen remained eight minutes in a room heated to 260 deg. We have accounts of a young female at Rochefoucault, who was in the habit of staying ten and twelve minutes at a time in an oven heated to 276 deg., and Tillet and Duhamel informs us that they bore a heat of 299 deg. for nearly five minutes.

Chantry, the sculptor, often entered his furnace, when heated for drying his mould, to 320 deg., and his workmen did the same with impunity when the thermometer was up to 340 deg. A dog of moderate size was subjected to a heat of 220 deg.—30 minutes the heat was 236 deg. On being taken out, the bottom of the basket was found wet with saliva. By the same heat, beef steaks were cooked in thirty minutes, and in 20, eggs were roasted hard.

Most of my readers have, probably, heard of Mons. Charbert, the "fire king," and who, as is stated by Dr. Dunglingston, entered an oven when the heat was raised above 400 deg. And we find the living body possessed also, of the same power to generate caloric. We have seen that its natural temperature is about 96 deg.; but in the account of Capt. Parry's voyage to the arctic seas, we are told that his crew were frequently exposed to a temperature 50 deg. below zero, and 150 below that of their own bodies, without being frozen!

In the year 1760, at Rochefoucault, Mons. du Hamel and Tillet, having occasion to use a large public oven on the same day on which bread had been baked in it, wished to ascertain with precision its degree of temperature. Being at a loss how to proceed, a girl, one of the attendants on the oven, offered to enter, and mark with a pencil the height at which the thermometer stood within the oven. The girl smiled at Mr. Tillet's surprise at this strange proposition, and entering the oven marked the thermometer as standing at 260 of Fahrenheit's scale.

The female salamander assuring Mr. Tillet, who pressed her to return, that she felt no inconvenience for her situation, she remained ten minutes longer, the thermometer then standing at 288 degrees, or 76 degrees above boiling water; when she came out, her complexion was considerably heightened, but her respiration by

no means quick or laborious. This was afterwards made the subject of accurate and decisive experiments by Sir Charles Blagden, Dr. Fordyce, and others. Dr. Blagden entered a room, heated by flues in the floor, when the thermometer indicated a heat above that of boiling water. The first impression of this heated air upon his body was exceedingly disagreeable, but in a few minutes all uneasiness was removed by the breaking out of a sweat. At the end of ten minutes he left the room much fatigued, but not otherwise disordered. The thermometer had risen 220 degrees. In other experiments it was found that a heat even of 260 degrees could be borne with tolerable ease. At these high temperatures, every piece of metal about the bodies of the experimenters became intolerably hot; small quantities of water placed in metallic vessels immediately boiled; eggs placed upon a frame were roasted within thirty-three minutes. Notwithstanding the extraordinary degree of heat to which the experimenters were exposed, the temperature of their bodies was not raised. Animals are also capable of living in temperature of extraordinary elevation, even in the dense medium of water. In the thermal springs of Bohemia, in Brazil, small fishes were seen swimming in a rivulet that rises the thermometer 88 degrees, and fishes have been found existing in a hot spring at the Manillas, at 158 degrees. The power of resisting temperature belongs almost in an equal degree, to the vegetable world.—*Weekly Gleaner*.

THE PHYSIQUE OF CRIME.—There is a certain monotony and family likeness in the criminal countenance, which is at once repulsive and interesting; repulsive from its rugged outlines, its brutal expression, its physical deformity; interesting from the mere fact of that commonness of outward character; the expression, and the structure, and the style of features being so unnaturally alike, as to suggest that there must be a common cause to work to produce upon these faces so remarkable a result. What is this cause; is it a mere habit of life? Intellectual pursuits it is well known affect the character, even the material form of the face; why not criminal pursuits? No person can be long in the habit of seeing masses of criminals together, without being struck with the sameness of their appearance. Ugliness has some intimate connection with crime. No doubt, the excitement, the danger, the alternate penitent's and excesses attached to the career of the criminal, make him ugly. A handsome face is a thing rarely seen in prison, and never in a person who has been a law-breaker from childhood. Well formed heads, round and massive, denoting intellectual power, may be seen occasionally in a jail; but a pleasing, well-formed face, never. What does this ugliness of the prison population indicate? This—that the habit of crime becomes, in a few years, a fixed organism, which finds expression even in the external form. And is not such a fact full of morals? Does not every one feel how important it is—in the interest of society, in the interest of the criminal himself—that he should be dealt with in the earliest stage of his career, before the evil that is in him has had time to fix itself in the organization, to grow fast in the ever-hardening granite.

A man who has not seen masses of men in a great prison, cannot conceive how hideous the human countenance may become. Looking in front of these benches, one sees only demons. Moderately well shaped heads and intelligent countenances are very rare amongst them. Occasionally the eye rests upon a cranium of a superior order—grand in outline and moulded; the man belonging to it, no doubt has a history, if it could only be got at. But the vast mass of heads and faces seem made and stamped by nature for criminal acts. Such low, misshapen brows—such animal and sensual jaws—such cunning, reckless, or stupid looks—hardly seem to belong to anything that can be called human.—*Dixon's London Prison*.

Obedience—Heaven's first law.

Curiosities of Chinese Customs.

THE very striking contraries in comparison with our own is amusingly given in the following passage from a work published at Macao:

On inquiring of the boatmen in which direction Macao lay, I was answered in the west-north, the wind, as I was informed, being east-south. We do not say so in Europe, thought I; but imagine my surprise, when in explaining the utility of the compass, the boatmen added that the needle pointed to the south. Wishing to change the subject, I remarked that I concluded he was about to proceed to some high festival or merry making, as his dress was completely white. He told me, with a look of much dejection, that his only brother had died the week before, and that he was in the deepest mourning for him. On landing, the first object that attracted my notice was a military mandarin, who wore an embroidered petticoat, with a string of beads round his neck, and who, besides, carried a fan; it was with some dismay I observed him mount on the right side of his horse. On my way to the house my attention was drawn to several old Chinese standing on stilts, some of whom had gray beards, and nearly all of them huge goggling spectacles; they were delightedly employed in flying paper kites, while a group of boys were looking on and regarding the innocent occupation of their seniors with serious and gratified attention.

Desirous to see the literature of so curious a people I looked in at a book store. The proprietor told me that the language had no alphabet, and I was somewhat astonished, on his opening a Chinese volume, to find him begin at what I had all my life previously considered the end of the book. He read the date of the publication, "fifth year, tenth month, twenty-third day." "We arrange our dates differently," I observed, and begged he would speak of their ceremonials. He commenced by saying, "When you receive a distinguished guest, do not fail to place him on your left hand, for that is the seat of honor; and be cautious not to uncover the head, as it would be an unbecoming act of familiarity." Hardly prepared for this blow to my established notions, I requested he would discourse of their philosophy. He re-opened the volume, and read with becoming gravity, "The most learned men are decidedly of opinion that the seat of human understanding is in the stomach!"

On arriving at my quarters I thought that a cup of "Young Hyson" would prove refreshing, feeling certain that, in this at least, I should meet with nothing to surprise me; I imagine my astonishment when I observed that the "favorite leaf" the Chinaman was about to infuse, looked quite different to any I had ever seen, it being in color a dull olive, having none of the usual bloom on its surface. I remarked on its appearance, when my attendant quietly said that they never used painted tea in China, but as foreigners pay a better price for it when the leaves are made of a uniform color, they of course had no objection to cover them with powders. On drinking the infusion made from the pure leaf, I at once resolved to become a convert to this fashion, leaving the other Chinese customs for future consideration.

LARGE FAMILIES.—Mr. Thomas Norsworthy of Salem, Mass., who died a short time ago at the age of ninety-eight years, was married six times, and had thirty-three children. The old man sawed wood for a living until he was more than seventy-five years of age. He was born in Devonshire County, England. He came to this country in 1816, previously to which he had served twenty years in the British army, under Lord Wellington and other officers, in India, Russia, Prussia, Spain and West Indies, and for eleven years he was in the British navy, under Admiral Dockworth, and other officers. He was engaged in sixty-five battles during these thirty-one years, and escaped without the loss of a limb.

Achemet Pasha, who died in Lower Egypt in 1849, told the British Consul that he lost thirty children with infantile diseases, in one

season. At his death he left one hundred and thirty-seven living children.

When the British Ambassador was received at Court by the late Shah of Persia, His Majesty was surrounded by a body-guard of one hundred of his own sons, splendid looking men, who were mounted on magnificent horses.

MEM.—Much of the ill health in many families is caused by eating hot soda or salteratus bread. We once knew a man who lost the use of one of his hands by constantly eating bread in which a large quantity of salteratus was used to sweeten the "sourings" by which it was made to rise.—*Portland Transcript*.

Curiosity of Sleep.

IN Turkey, if a person happens to fall asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field, and the wind blows over toward him, he becomes gradually narcotized, and would die if the country people, who are well acquainted with the circumstance, did not bring him to the next well or stream, and empty pitcher after pitcher of water on his face and body. Dr. Appenheim, during his residence in Turkey, owed his life to this simple and efficacious treatment. Dr. Graves, from whom this anecdote is quoted, also relates the case of a gentleman thirty years of age, who, from long continued sleepiness, was reduced to a complete living skeleton, unable to stand on his legs. It was partly owing to disease, but chiefly to the abuse of mercury and opium; until at last, unable to pursue his business, he sank into abject poverty and woe. Dr. Reid mentions a friend of his who, whenever anything occurred to distress him, soon became drowsy and fell asleep. A fellow student also at Edinburgh, upon hearing suddenly the unexpected death of a near relative, threw himself on his bed and almost instantaneously, amid the glare of noonday, sunk into a profound slumber. Another person reading aloud to one of his dearest friends stretched on his death bed, fell fast asleep, and with the book still in his hand, went on reading, utterly unconscious of what he was doing. A woman at Hamden slept seventeen or eighteen hours a day for fifteen years. Another is recorded to have slept once for four days. Dr. Macnish mentions a woman who spent three-fourths of her life in sleep, and Dr. Elliottson quotes the case of a young lady who slept for six weeks and recovered. The venerable St. Augustine of Hippo prudently divided his hours into three parts, eight to be devoted to sleep, eight to recitations, and eight to converse with the world.—Maniacs are reported, particularly in the eastern hemisphere, to become unusually vigilant during the full of the moon, more especially when the deteriorating rays of polarized light is permitted to fall into their apartment, hence the name lunatics. There is certainly a greater proneness to disease during sleep than in the waking state, for those who pass the night in Campagne du Roma inevitably become infected with the noxious air; while travellers who go through without stopping escape the miasma. Intense cold induces sleep, and those who perish in the snow, sleep on till they sleep the sleep of death.

Poisonous Wall-Paper.—Dr. Hinds, of Birmingham, has lately called attention to a method of accidental arsenical poison, which should be generally known, and from which he was himself the sufferer. He chanced to select, for the adornment of his study, a particularly bright-tinted wall-paper, the pattern of which was confined to two shades of green. About two days after it had been applied, he first used the room in the evening, sitting there, and reading by a gas-light. Whilst thus engaged, he was seized with severe depression, nausea, abdominal pain, and prostration. The same chain of symptoms ensued on every subsequent evening when he occupied the room. This led to an inquiry into the cause. He scraped off a little of the bright coloring matter from his pretty green paper, and, by sublimation, produced abundant crystals of arsenious acid.—The paper was colored with arsenite of copper

(Scheele's green). The use of this pigment to color wall-papers have already proved injurious in previous cases. In one a child sucked some strips of paper thus colored, and narrowly escaped with life. (Ed. *Monthly Journal*, 1851.)

Dr. Hinds remarks, that the presence of the arsenical pigment may be recognized by its brilliant and beautiful hue, and by a little running of the color at the edges of the pattern, as though it did not take freely to the paper.

Lancet.

THE COUNT DE LIGUINVILLE, and Count D'Autricourt, twins, descended from an ancient family in Lorraine, resembled each other so much, that when they put on the same kind of dress, which they did now and then for amusement, their servants could not distinguish the one from the other. Their voice, gait and deportment were the same, and these marks of resemblance were so perfect, that they often threw their friends, and even their wives, into the greatest embarrassment. Being both captains of light-horse, the one would put himself at the head of the other's squadron without the officers ever suspecting the change. Count D'Autricourt having committed some offence, the Count de Ligniville never suffered his brother to go out without accompanying him, and the fear of seizing the innocent instead of the guilty, rendered the orders to arrest the former of no avail. One day Count de Ligniville sent for a barber, and after having suffered him to shave one-half of his beard, he pretended to have occasion to go into the next apartment, where he put his night-gown upon his brother, who was concealed there, and tucking the cloth which he had about his neck under his chin, made him sit down in the place which he had just quitted. The barber immediately resumed his operation, and was proceeding to finish what he had begun, as he supposed, but to his great astonishment he found that a new beard had sprung up. Not doubting that the person under his hands was the devil, he roared out with terror, and sank down in a swoon on the floor. While they were endeavoring to recall him to life, Count D'Autricourt retired again into the closet, and Count de Ligniville, who was half shaved, returned to his former place. This was a new cause of surprise to the poor barber, who now imagined that all he had seen was a dream, and he could not be convinced of the truth until he beheld the two brothers together. The sympathy that subsisted between the brothers was no less singular than their resemblance. If one fell sick, the other was indisposed also; if one received a wound the other felt pain; and this was the case with every misfortune that befel them, so that on that account, they watched over each other's conduct with the greatest care and attention. But what is still more astonishing, they both had often the same dreams. The day that Count D'Autricourt was attacked in France by the fever of which he died, Count de Ligniville was attacked by the same in Bavaria, and was near sinking under it.

ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered John Luck, who had been formerly employed in the dockyard, and had both his arms torn off by machinery, to be supplied with a new pair of patent artificial arms. With these Mr. Luck can not only dress himself and cut and eat his food, but even write letters, and by a new appliance of the most ingenious description, he will be able in the course of a week or two to shave himself without danger. The arms, which are marvellous specimens of mechanical skill, fitted with flexible joints and fingers in imitation of living limbs, were manufactured by Mr. John Newling, of 65 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

We last week saw a leg made by the same gentleman, and intended for a person in Rochester, with all the ordinary functions of a natural leg and foot can be performed. The knee joint works as in the living subject; the ankles act so as to relieve the body in walking, being considered too sacred to be used at all.

and the use of crutch or walking stick on a journey may be dispensed with safety, and without risking inordinate fatigue. Next to the real flesh and bone, muscle and tendon, the artificial appliances are of the utmost importance for their utility and comfort.—*Southern (Eng.) Gazette*.

THE FIRST SAW-MILL.—The old practice in making boards, was to split up the logs with wedges; and inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy matter to persuade the world that the thing could be done in a better way. Saw-mills were first used in Europe in the fifteenth century; but so lately as 1565, an English ambassador, having seen a saw-mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labor-saving machinery has always agitated England. The first saw-mill was established by a Dutchman, in 1663; but the public outcry against the new-fangled machine was so violent, that the proprietor was forced to decamp with more expedition than ever did Dutchman before. The "evil" was thus kept out of England for several years, or rather generations; but in 1768, an unlucky timber merchant, hoping that after so long a time, the public would be less watchful of its interests, made a rash attempt to construct another mill. The guardians of the public welfare, however, were on the alert, and a conscientious mob at once collected and pulled the mill to pieces.

CAST STEEL.—Messrs. J. Jackson and Son, of St. Swithin, France, have patented and improved system or mode of treating metal for effecting the production of cast steel at an extremely low price; also a peculiar construction and arrangement of furnaces employed in the process of manufacturing cast steel. According to this invention, the hammering, rolling, and working of the metal, subsequent to its withdrawal from the puddling furnace, and the several re-heatings attendant on such operations, are entirely dispensed with. The metal, after having been decarburised in the puddling furnace, is either conveyed direct to the fusing crucibles, whereby a saving of time is effected, or it is plunged into a tank or running stream of cold water. In the latter case, the metal, after being thus suddenly cooled, is reduced to powder or grains by hammers or stampers, and is then put into the fusing crucibles.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Rear Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort and several other English naval officers have issued a circular to masters of British or American ships, on behalf of Lady Franklin, offering a reward of £450 to such persons as shall discover the position of the ships *Erebus* and *Terror* of Sir John Franklin's expedition, or ascertain the fate of any of the one hundred and thirty-five individuals belonging to them yet unaccounted for. Also £50 for the first indubitable proof as to which of Her Majesty's missing or abandoned ships—whether those of Sir John Franklin or Sir Edward Belcher—the reported information in possession of the Esquimaux concerning abandoned English vessels, relates. A thorough investigation of the matter is earnestly recommended to captains of whaling vessels.

A GOOD COUNTRY FOR PRINTERS.—The people of Pennsylvania seem to have a high appreciation of printers. Both the United States Senators from that State, the Speaker and Assistant Clerk of the House of Assembly, the Clerk of the Senate, as well as the democratic candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Judge, were all practical printers.

GOOD LANGUAGE.—Mr. "Schoolcraft says a marked peculiarity of the Algonquin, the most cultivated of the Indian languages, is, that there are no oaths in it. The Algonquin cannot swear. He cannot call upon his God in any such manner, because the structure of his language forbids the name itself of the Dity being considered too sacred to be used at all.

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In every age of the world when God has had a work to accomplish on the earth, those who have been identified therewith have had to be devoted and unselfish in the performance of the duties assigned unto them. In those days particularly are these qualities required to a greater extent than they ever were at any previous time. The dispensation of the fulness of times, or the last dispensation, is to be a greater one than that ever preceded it. After it is ushered in, the power of God is to continue to increase until it covers the whole earth, expels and binds Satan, and brings to pass that reign of righteousness and peace which every prophet of God, from the early days of man until the present time, has looked forward to with delight and expectation. This is plainly foretold by the various prophets who have alluded to this subject. When God should again set his hand to gather his people, when He should again make a covenant with the children of men, and rear His house and raise His standard in the tops of the mountains to the nations of the earth to which all might rally, then we are assured that His work shall progress unceasingly, until His knowledge and peace shall fill and cover the earth so completely that all shall know the Lord from the least unto the greatest, and swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning-hooks, and men cease to learn war any more.

The work, then, to be accomplished in the last days (for this was to be done in these days) is to be greater in many respects than any that has ever been done upon the earth. A greater amount of power must be obtained from the Lord by those engaged in it than has ever been obtained by any people, or they will fail in performing it. But who is to do this work? Who are to be the instruments, in the hands of God, to bring about these marvelous purposes? Let mankind look around them, and examine well the pretensions of the various sects who profess to be followers of the Lord, and ask themselves, which one of all these numerous denominations is going to accomplish this? What people is there now upon the earth that is seeking with all their ability to bring to pass the reign of righteousness, to build up the kingdom of God, and to fulfil the prayer taught by our Lord, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven"? If they would divest themselves of prejudice, and make this investigation in the right spirit, with prayer to the Lord for his guidance, they would be unerringly directed to that people. For God has a people in existence, who have been diligently striving for upwards of a quarter of a century to bring all these things to pass; and they are succeeding. Their works bear the most powerful testimony to the people of this generation that the Lord is doing what has been so long promised.

When a man becomes aware of the existence of this people and the kingdom of God on the earth he ought to seek to ally himself with them, and concentrate all his energies and means with them for the accomplishment of the designs of the Lord. He ought to devote himself and all that he has unselfishly to the work of his God, in establishing His righteousness and in breaking down the power of Satan on the earth. If he should not take this course, he can not be a participant in these things; for it is for the accomplishment of this object that the work of God has been commenced in these days. Satan has held dominion so long here and over the hearts of the children of men, that he will not relinquish it without a struggle. He will dispute every inch of ground, and use every imaginable art and device to prevent such a consummation. But he has to be contended with and overcome, and thrust out from the earth and from exercising power over the hearts of men, as he was formerly overcome and thrust out from heaven. It will be by the exercise of that same power, faith and devotedness which caused his expulsion then, that he will be bound in the last days. The people of God must have these qualities and must exert themselves in establishing the work of the Lord so firmly in the midst of the earth that it will never again be overthrown.

God will aid His people in bringing to pass this result, but his aid will be given in proportion to the faith and diligence of his people. They must keep His commandments, must have their eye single to His glory, and have every interest fully identified with His kingdom. They must seek to build up Zion temporally and spiritually, and withdraw all aid and influence from every thing that is not connected therewith. They must honor the offi-

cers appointed by Him in His kingdom, and obey their counsels. If they fail in doing any one of these things, they fail in doing the will of their God; and in proportion to the amount of their disobedience they become His enemies, and fail to build up that which their allegiance to their God requires that they should break down. Many do not think, even after they have obtained a knowledge in regard to the work of God, that every time they give way to the suggestions of Satan, and hearken not to the still small voice of the Spirit of the Lord, they virtually array themselves on the side of Satan, the arch-enemy of God. They do not think when they disobey the counsel of the officers whom God has placed in His kingdom, that they encourage, build up and give comfort to the rebel against God, the prince and power of darkness, and become his aids and abettors in endeavoring to pull down the kingdom of God. Yet this is the case. Every man that giveth place to the adversary or his suggestions in his heart, or giveth heed to him in any way, helps the usurper perpetuate his power, and prevents, in proportion to his disobedience, the consummation which God, angels and all holy and just men, both in heaven and on earth are laboring to bring about. He is his subject, because he is governed by him; and if he should not expel him with his influences from his heart, he will have power over him, not only here but hereafter.

But whether there be many or few that will not give heed to the adversary, it is positive that the time has come when there will be a sufficient number found to fulfil the designs of God. He has and will have loyal children enough on the earth, who love Him, His government and laws, and every thing connected therewith, sufficiently to maintain an unrelenting and undying warfare with Satan and his powers. They will not rest until they have driven him from their own hearts, from the hearts of all who surround them, and, finally, when their Lord appears, from the earth. It will require men of faith and power, unselfish, self-sacrificing and devoted men, to accomplish this; but the Lord has selected and reserved such to come forth in this generation and labor with Him in the performance of these things. He knew and sanctified them, as He says He did Jeremiah, before they were born or even formed in the womb, and ordained them to be His apostles and prophets, and the instruments of establishing His kingdom for the last time upon the earth. Those who yield themselves to the influence and power of the evil one and are disloyal to their God and His government, will suffer the consequences of disobedience and rebellion from the hands of that Being whose wishes and laws they have treated with contempt.

N. Y. Herald on the "Mormon Question."

"Regarded politically, the Mormons are obviously entitled, under the constitution, to adopt the form of religion and the social usages which suit them best. No authority to interfere with their religious institutions has been committed to the Executive, or to Congress, or to any other person, persons, or assembly; they alone bear the responsibility of them. And according to the popular and usual reading of the constitution, wherever the Mormons shall have gathered a population sufficient, and framed a constitution republican in its leading doctrines, the Congress of the United States is bound to vote for their admission to the Union as a sovereign State. Objection may be taken to their polygamy, but, according to the doctrine of the Nebraska law, which is the only true and safe doctrine for the country at large, such an objection as this would be impertinent and Congress would have no right to press it. The subject of matrimony is one of those domestic questions which the Nebraska law clearly places beyond the pale of Congressional interference. According to the political principles which form the present basis of the policy of the United States government, we are, in strictness, bound to admit Utah, with adequate population and a republican government, without making the least inquiry about her religious institutions."

"Again, most of the assailants of the Mormons treat them as pagans and heathens, and as upon the American people to interfere as Christians" to put them down. But the men who talk this way do not, as it might seem, enjoy a monopoly of Christianity. The Mormons can quote the Bible with any D. of these parts. The only difference between their study and their inferences from the Inspired Record arises from their selecting, as their favorite portions of Scripture, the old, while our persons prefer the New Testament. But all the Christian churches admit that both are of equal authenticity and equal authority. Wherefore it follows that, when the Mormons show us that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the other patriarchs, Solomon, the wisest of men, and David, the man after God's own heart, were inveterate polygamists and kept harems to the extent of their means, our Christian reasoners are necessarily silenced. They are shown, by unanswerable evidence, that the vice which is reproached to the Mormons was practised by God's peculiar people, and, seemingly, with particular clemency by the very men among this people who were the most frequent recipients of the divine bounty. So far, therefore, as the Holy Bible is concerned, the Mormons are, according to strict logic, much better qualified to persuade us to take four wives, than we are to induce them to stick to one."

"Politically and religiously then, the Mormons have the whiphand of us, and know it. They know that the safety of the Union will not permit us to establish such a precedent as interference by Congress with the religious institutions of a Territory or State; and they are aware of the vantage ground which their adversaries give them by appealing to Heaven

and the Scriptures to condemn their depravities."

The above extracts from an article in the New York *Herald* on the "Mormon Question" give a pretty fair view of the dilemma the world are in regarding "Mormonism." There are numbers who have the most unbounded aversion to it, and would do all in their power to exclude its believers from all participation in every religious and political right and privilege, but they can not do it constitutionally or scripturally. All the Mormons ask are the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, and yet, strange as it seems, there are individuals found in Republican and Bible-loving America, who are unwilling that they should participate in these blessings. Does it not strike the world as being singular, if we be the people which rumor describes, that we should have the whiphand, politically and religiously, of our opponents? Can it be possible that Joseph Smith, an ignorant youth, with his ignorant followers, has commenced a work and promulgated doctrines, entirely opposed to popular views, and which Christendom with its innumerable hosts of learned persons can neither controvert nor successfully oppose from the scriptures, and yet be unimpaired?

Such admissions as the above speak volumes in favor of the superiority of "Mormonism" over the popular systems of the day. If "Mormonism" can not be refuted by the Holy Bible, men will be compelled to accept it, or reject the Bible. But many rather than receive it, would reject the Bible, and rather than accord its believers their just rights, would override the Constitution.

The only hope the *Herald* has to offer, inasmuch as nothing can be done, either constitutionally or scripturally, to the injury of the Mormons, is to cause a split among them. This it says, "would demolish them all;" and if a wise Governor were selected, "he will infallibly produce this split, then undertake wars, and so win glory and profit" in their subjugation.—Vain and delusive hope! Such a project would certainly fail as the present appeals of our adversaries to Heaven and the Scriptures to confound and condemn us.

English Clergyman's Developments of "Mormonism."

For the past two or three weeks our neighbors of the *Town Talk* have displayed an unusual amount of acerbity on every thing connected with "Mormonism," and suffered no opportunity of giving its believers a rap to pass unimproved. Their last article on this subject appeared in Sunday's paper, and consisted of two or three extracts from the *New York Express*, which that paper copied from the work of a nameless English clergyman, published in London. These extracts charge the people of Utah with the practice of what the writer terms, "the proxy system," which he explains as follows:

"When a married man is called by a Conference to a foreign mission, he has a privilege, before leaving home, of choosing some one to take the oversight of his cattle, goods, and whatever he may possess; to provide for and overlook the family and to become the *pro tempore* husband of the wife;" and also the sin of incest, which he says, "is so intimately connected with polygamy."

The *Town Talk* thinks that the iniquity of the people of Utah on these points is corroborated so thoroughly by such a number of witnesses, most of whom can not be presumed to have any interest in misstating or exaggerating the condition of that people, that successive fuls of denial or refutation seems an impossibility.

Of course, then, if it be an impossibility to refute or deny these charges, all we may say will have but little effect in convincing the world of their falsity. But we are of the opinion that successful refutation or denial, is not so impossible as it may seem to the writer in the *Town Talk*. We are decidedly of the opinion, that every charge made falsely against the Mormons and their practices are both easily and successfully refuted and denied. Our doctrines and practices we boldly avow and defend. We have never throughout our life and our experience on this point is similar to that of every Elder connected with this system, from its rise until the present had the least difficulty in fully and successfully sustaining them; but the greatest difficulty we have ever had, been to clear ourselves of the cruel charges fastened upon us relative to our belief in doctrines and practices which we utterly abhor.

In this respect we are similar to the primitive disciples of Jesus. They never had any trouble in fully sustaining all the doctrines they believed and practiced; but the doctrines and practices which they were charged with but which they did not believe, being expressly repugnant to all their teachings, were not so easily got rid of. The majority of the people felt then, as this writer in the *Town Talk* feels now, that the most of the witnesses against the disciples could not be presumed to have any interest in misstating or exaggerating the statements they made about the disciples' practices. Who in those days would believe that the chief priests and rulers of the Jews had any interest in making a misstatement, or telling a lie about the disappearance of the body of Jesus? The people then had no less reason to believe that those men told the truth when they and their confederates said the disciples were thieves, and had stolen the body of Jesus,

and palmed the story of his resurrection upon the people, than the *Town Talk* has now to believe the false stories of an English clergyman or a U. S. Associate Justice relative to the Mormons.

The many stories which were doubtless put in circulation about the apostles then, by men who could not be presumed to have any interest in mistating or exaggerating, relative to the appropriations by the apostles of the proceeds of lands, etc. sold by the members of the church, and the sudden deaths of Ananias and Sapphira, for keeping back a portion of the money obtained by the sale of their possession, were no less plausible than these stories deemed so irrefutable and undeniable by the *Town Talk*. That they had no greater air of improbability about them than those at present circulated about the Mormons, is evident from the fact that the apostles and their converts were "every where spoken against." They might indignantly deny them, as we do these stories about the "proxy system" etc., but their denial or refutation of these charges were comparatively unnoticed; there were too many individuals then on the earth, who, like the *Town Talk* now in their conduct towards the Mormons, would listen to and circulate every thing injurious to their character, but would never take any notice of their contradiction.

If our case were not prejudged by the *Town Talk*, and they were not determined to make us out what our enemies say we are, they would have been equally as willing to publish our replies as the charges made against us. All we ask of the editor and publishers of that paper, or of any other paper, or of the world, is a fair hearing: if the charges made against us be as bad as it is represented to be, no fears need be entertained in regard to giving them publicity. The writer of the article in the *Town Talk* accepts the report about the practice of "the proxy system" by the Mormons of Utah, and throws his influence in its favor, because it is another development of "Mormon iniquity," and said to be true by some man in England. Now, we are a witness of its falsity; we know that no such system as he represents, has ever been practiced by the Mormons of Utah. We know that the virtue and conjugal fidelity of their females are above reproach, and that their conduct will bear the most rigid scrutiny. We do not make this denial anonymously; and it may be presumed that we are sufficiently acquainted with Utah, her people and their practices to speak knowingly on this subject.—Which testimony will the gentleman believe? Were he free from prejudice, he would see at a glance that the testimony of this English clergyman is inadmissible. He neither has his name nor knows whether he ever saw Utah or a Mormon from there; and as to his disinterestedness, we would ask, is it reasonable to suppose that a clergyman who felt his craft to be in danger from the progress of "Mormonism," would be disinterested in the matter?—As well might the disciples of old have looked for a disinterested statement of their belief and practices from the priests and pharisees of their day, as for us to expect it from such men.

A Little Counsel for Journalists.

The *N. Y. Express*, in alluding to the prevailing disposition there is manifested by the papers in the East to suggest specifics for getting rid of "Mormonism," asks if they can not obtain some sort of purgative medicine for the host of "isms" that are in full blast nearer home than Salt Lake. Our contemporaries in California might with great propriety ask themselves the same question. They concern themselves wonderfully about the affairs of Utah, and seem to be perpetually cudgeling their brains to find a remedy for the evils they imagine to exist there. To such an extent does this feeling carry them that they have become perfectly oblivious to the murders, assassinations, suicides, adulteries and abominations of every kind that surround them, and write as though they were dwelling in such a heaven of purity that crime and corruption of every kind were entirely unknown! The rumor of the murder of two or three men in Utah, excites their sympathies more than the confirmation of the massacre of that many hundred would in California. And so it is with every thing else that they hear. One of the weekly papers in its issue of Sunday last, after writing at some length on the late news that has been circulated about Utah, says, "the friends of morality can not fail to be gratified to know that the present administration has resolved to take the [Utah] matter in hand." This, of course, reads very well, and unsuspecting "friends of morality" might think it all right, if they should not look any farther; but if they should turn to the next page, they might think that the editor would confer a larger amount of gratification on all "friends of morality" by causing measures to be taken to extirpate the corruptions and abominations, which must plentifully abound immediately around him to cause the insertion of column after column of disgusting doctors' advertisements for the cure of loathsome diseases, in his paper. Such pretended morality is sickening to every man of thought; and he must view it as rank hypocrisy under such circumstances. All such writers had better seek for a purgative medicine for the benefit of their own fellows, and em-

ploy their time in recommending its adoption, and not be meddling with the concerns of a neighboring people, whose morality and social condition is incomparably superior to that by which they are surrounded. A course of this kind could not fail to gratify all real friends of morality, much more than so much unnecessary attention to the affairs of Utah.

Arrival.

ELDER CHARLES E. BAKER, missionary from Great Salt Lake City for the Sandwich Islands, arrived in this city on Monday evening. Elder B. left that City on the 26th of April. His report of the situation of the people and affairs there, is a striking contrast to the reports that have been in circulation for some time past in the public prints in this country. Everything was peaceful and quiet when he left, and the people were busily employed in farming, building, etc. The work on the Temple was progressing finely, every effort being made to push it ahead. He heard nothing of the three hundred dissenters that had started for the Atlantic States, nor of the six thousand that were in Great Salt Lake City, nor of the dead bodies, victims of the "destroying angels," that were found in and near that city, until he reached California. Some few dissenters had left for the East, but their departure was comparatively unnoticed, and excited but little remark.

One hundred and twenty missionaries, appointed by the General Conference held on the sixth of April, had left for the United States, Canada, England, the Cape of Good Hope, etc. They started with hand-carts, all feeling in excellent spirits and rejoicing in the privilege of going forth as messengers of salvation to the nations of the earth. These men witness unto the world by their actions, by forsaking wives and children, pleasant homes and warm friends, and undertaking a long and wearisome journey of a thousand miles, drawing hand-carts behind them, the love they have for their fellow-creatures; but this is only another chapter added to the already accumulated volume of testimony, which has been given to the world by the Latter-day Saints, of the purity of their motives and the truth of the work in which they are engaged.

Twelve missionaries were appointed by the Conference for the Sandwich Islands; three of these left Great Salt Lake City for this country in company with Elder B.; the others intended to leave there on the 10th of May.

Provisions were plentiful and cheap, and the prospects were excellent for abundant crops.

Emigration.

We should be pleased if all those who are making any calculation on going with the company which is expected to start about the 21st inst. for Great Salt Lake City, would forward us their names, by the first opportunity. Nothing can be done towards organizing, appointing place of rendezvous, or indeed any other arrangement, until this is done. There may be families and individuals who can not arrange their affairs in season to start at that date, and yet be anxious to get off before the 21st of August—the time spoken of for another company to start; if this should be the situation of any, we would like them to inform us. Will those interested attend to this? The elders who are laboring in the different fields, by interesting themselves in this matter, can aid materially; will they not do so?

The Gubernatorial Question.

The last eastern mail, contrary to general expectation, brought no intelligence about any change being made in the Governorship of Utah. The military Governor had not been appointed, consequently the two thousand five hundred men who were expected to do such terrible things among the Mormons in bringing them to a sense of duty, still remain cantoned in their different districts. A disposition to force President Buchanan, by their clamor, to take steps to remove Governor Young, has been plainly evident on the part of the press and others since the inauguration. No sooner had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair than the storm began; from all parts of the land the cry was raised about the Mormons, "the abominable Mormons!" "the rebellious Mormons!" "Something must be done with the Mormons." Stories of every kind were manufactured, old ones that had been buried for years resurrected and reembellished, and every device used to arouse excitement on the subject throughout the country. And yet nothing has been accomplished. Brigham Young is still Governor of Utah. Those to whom the office is said to have been tendered have declined; and after all the fuss and noise there has been made, the unanimous choice of the people stands a very fair chance of being re-elected.

1st. To arrange and provide for persons and families as they may arrive, lands at the lowest price
2d. To provide employment for immigrants and the people now here, by having at the office a Register for employers and employees to state their wants, and by the efforts of the Committee on Employment, and the Agents, to find occupation and openings for them.
3d. To facilitate and cheapen the travel between the Eastern States and this State.
4th. To promote the immigration of honest, industrious Working Men, by distributing through the Atlantic States and the North of Europe, information useful to the immigrants, of the peculiarities, resources, soil, climate, &c. of the State, and of opportunities for industrial enterprise in it.
5th. To induce the establishment of Branch Associations to co-operate with this.

The Latter-Day Saints

Meet every Sunday in this City, at the PHILHARMONIC HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. All who wish to investigate the principles of truth as revealed in the gospel of Christ, are cordially invited to attend.

CITY ITEMS.

A DUEL.—A difficulty between two gentlemen was brought to a successful termination on Friday last by a chivalrous appeal to arms.—The quarrel originated in a conversation about Odd Fellowship. The challenged party chose double-barreled shot guns, at thirty paces!—They met, attended by their seconds and a surgeon in the suburbs of the city, and banged away at each other once; but to their great relief, without injury to either party—one fired too high and the other too low. Their honor being satisfied, and both having shown their courage, they shook hands and agreed to an amicable settlement.

IMPORTED STOCK.—The mail-steamer *Golden Age*, on her last trip up, brought three fine looking, thorough-bred stallions, purchased in New York City for a gentleman in Sacramento. Some idea of the value of these animals may be gained by their price—they cost, to land them here, it is said, nine thousand five hundred dollars. The same steamer brought four jacks of the well-known Georgian cross; also, two short-horn bull calves. A disposition to import good blooded stock, is becoming apparent among farmers and cattle dealers, and large outlays are yearly being made for this purpose.

ANOTHER QUARREL.—A couple of draymen feeling much aggrieved at each other's conduct, determined to settle it, in company with their seconds and as many spectators as chose to be present, at Meiggs' Wharf on Monday evening. Their only weapons were those furnished by Nature. After fighting two rounds, and losing several teeth, and one's jaw being broken, they expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied! Most strange and brutal ways men have of satisfying their peculiar notions of honor!

THE WESTERN STANDARD.

Correspondence.

FROM CLARK CO., WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From our Correspondent:

CLARK CO., Washington Territory, May 22nd, 1857.

BRO. CANNON.—*Dear Sir:* Here we are in our field of labor, all well, and feeling well. The Lord has blessed us beyond our expectations thus far.

We had a very pleasant trip, the brethren say, but I was sick, and did not appreciate it. The old ship *Columbia* appeared to me like "Nephil's ship" tossing on the waves; the vicuals were unpalatable, the officers I thought were overbearing, because they would not let the passengers do as they pleased; but, mark the change! On entering the Columbia river, I got well; the ship sailed smoothly along, and looked like a bird rushing through the waves against both the wind and tide. I longed for meal-time; the vicuals now tasted good; the officers were affable and courteous to the passengers; I wondered how they could bear with them as they did, seeing their filth all over the decks. I found I was deceived; the fault was in myself—like the man looking through green spectacles, all appears to him green.

Thus it is with many who enter the ship of Zion, when she is tossed on the waves by the angry winds of persecution, far away among the everlasting hills. They many get sick, and curse the officers, and the ship; but it still struggles on, for God is at the helm, and by and by He will steer it into a calm sea, a haven of rest; then they who deserted the ship in the hour of trouble, will find the fault was in themselves, when, alas! it will be too late, for it is they who endure to the end that shall be saved.

Arriving at St. Helen's we retired to a secluded spot, and knelt down and asked our Heavenly Father to bless and prosper us on our mission. It being late in the evening, we put up at a Mr. Bodwell's, the only boarding house in town. The town consists of three stores, several scattering dwellings, a church and a school room. I inquired of Mrs. Bodwell her husband not being at home) whether they ever had any Mormon preaching. She said, "No, the people are opposed to Mormonism, and will not allow the Mormons to preach here." I told her we were Mormon Elders, and that I intended preaching in town on the morrow, it being Sunday. She was surprised, and wondered that we should attempt such a thing, and feared the consequences; said that a Mormon Elder, Mr. Hughes, came here some time ago, and they would not let him preach.

Early next morning (May 10th), I called on Mr. Nightingale, a respectable citizen of this place, having previously learned that he had charge of the church and school room, and apprised him of our mission—said we wished to speak here to day, and had called to see whether we could get the church or school room for that purpose. He said he had not the sole control of the church, but I might have the school room and be welcome. I gave out an appointment to preach at 11 A. M. The brethren scattered out in every direction to warn the people—the hour came, and, notwithstanding it rained, a good many were present. I spoke an hour and a quarter, and was filled with the Spirit of God. The people listened with marked attention, and I verily believe that many of them were convinced of the truth. After meeting, we learned that br. John S. Bozarth lived on the Washington side of the Columbia river, about seven miles from here. We concluded to visit him at once. Mr. Bodwell rowed us across the river in his boat. We left the people all feeling well; some of them followed us to the river to say good-bye, and bid us God speed.

The river here is over a mile wide, and looks majestic as it sweeps away to the ocean, pure and unadulterated with gold digging. It course is through a broken range of mountains, densely covered with pine down to the water's edge. Here we enter a large fertile valley, covered with timber, the first place we have seen on the river fit for a settlement of any extent. Settlers are few and far between; here and there a little field cleared out in the woods, after years of laborious toil, chopping and grubbing; but when cleared, the husbandman is amply rewarded for his labor, the ground being very productive, well watered by several living streams, and copious rains all the year round, as I have been informed.

On arriving at br. Bozarth's the brethren were surprised to see us, not having been apprised of our coming until to day, the papers having, through some cause, been delayed. They received us with cheerful hearts, and gave us a hearty welcome to their homes. My heart overflowed with gratitude to God; duty, however, bade me dash the tears away, and give them to understand that we had not come here merely to partake of their good things, but to teach them the way to be saved in the kingdom of God. That we had a mission to Oregon and Washington territories to warn the inhabitants thereof that the judgments of God were about to be poured out on Mystery Babylon, and say to the honest in heart, "Come out of her my people, that ye partake not of her sins, and share not of her plagues." Called upon them to assist us on our mission by living their religion. They told us that br. Hughes from San Bernardino, had organized a branch here, and left Daniel W. Gardner to preside over it. I called on br. Gardner to learn the standing of the members; he informed me that the branch consisted of fourteen members when organized, including himself as president, and Solomon Strong teacher; but that they had not met together for a year or more, on account of the Indian war. I asked him to call the people together from far and near, that we wanted to preach to them. Accordingly he appointed a meeting on Tuesday, May 12th, at br. Strong's. It was a beautiful day, and a good many were present. I laid before them the order of the kingdom of God, the duties devolving upon its citizens, and the blessings to be derived from obedience. We had meetings both in the forenoon and afternoon, and had much of the Spirit. We gave out an appointment for next Sabbath. The house was crowded. I spoke on the nature of the reformation, the necessity of participating in the same, that the body of Christ must be animated with one spirit, that when one member rejoiced all the members rejoiced with it, or when one member suffered all the members suffered with it; and that member which did not participate in the joy and suffering of the body, had not the Spirit; therefore, it was literally dead, and only an encumbrance to the body, and must be severed therefrom, that the church be prepared to receive the celestial law which is being revealed to the pure in heart. We told the brethren to meet with us in conference on the 29th of May (and all the strangers who wished might come also), when we would call upon them to sustain the authorities of the church, including Brigham Young as a Prophet of the most high God, and President of the church and kingdom now organized upon the earth. I explained to them that it was a special commandment for all to renew

their covenants who wished to be considered in full fellowship.

Since our arrival here we have employed the time teaching and preaching from house to house throughout the neighborhood. Thus far we have been received and treated kindly; and although but four came forth and renewed their covenants, I am not disengaged. No; there are many good men and women here, who I know will obey the Gospel, and be gathered with the Saints. Those who renewed their covenants are men and women after my own heart; they boldly testified to the world that Mormonism is true, and that they knew it for themselves, and therefore were willing to renew their covenants and live their religion.

This is the standard we have raised in this country; such are the men and women we call upon to rally around it; "We want no cowards in our bands." The brethren with me are well, and feeling well, and willing to do right. They join me in love to all the Saints, including the brethren in the office, yourself, Sister C. and little son John: God bless him, and inspire us all to become as little children; "For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

DAVID M. STUART.

FROM LEWIS RIVER SETTLEMENT, CLARK CO., WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

LEWIS RIVER SETTLEMENT, Clark Co., Washington Ter., May 18th 57.

DEAR BROTHER AND FRIEND.—I now sit down to inform you that we arrived at St. Helen's on Saturday the 9th inst., and Sunday forenoon br. Stuart preached in the school house to a very attentive audience; although they said it was no use to think of preaching Mormonism there, for they had run out of the kingdom of heaven.

DAVID M. STUART.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL DISEASE.

President Buchanan still suffers with occasional attacks of the mysterious disease contracted at the National Hotel prior to the inauguration. He was better, at last advices. Washington writers differ in regard to its effects upon the President—one report stating that his health and strength are not in the best condition, while others say that he is in excellent condition, but the disease is not entirely recovered from its effects.

The whole affair is still enshrouded in mystery. A purse of \$10,000 has been raised in Washington to be paid to any person who may throw light upon the affair. It is worthy of remark that the first case of illness occurred the day after Mr. Buchanan's arrival there, (the 23rd January.) Forty or fifty persons were subsequently attacked with the "disease." A committee of some was formed, but two days after the arrival of Mr. Buchanan (the 25th March) the disease recurred with increased malignancy, and as we see, its effects are lingering and fatal. It caused the death of Hon. John Montgomery, Congressman-elect from the 12th District of Pennsylvania, in the 23d ult. J. Glancy Jones and many others, are also subject to frequent relapses from this cause.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The U. S. steamer *Napoleon* sailed on the 24th ult. for London, in order to receive on board her share of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. Previous to this she had made her trial trip, and her engineers as well as the U. S. Chief Engineer, who accompanied her, professed themselves entirely satisfied with the result. The English vessel destined for the same service is *Ayamemus*, screw line-of-battle ship of 90 guns.

THE OVERLAND WAGON ROAD.

The wagon road parties are preparing to depart immediately upon the duty of surveying and completing their work. Two of the roads are by law committed to the care of the Department of the Interior, and the third, not being specially consigned by the act authorizing it, has been turned over to the War Department. The road from Fort Kearney to Honey Lake, in California, via the South Pass, has been confided to Messrs. W. M. F. Magraw of Mo., and John Kirk of Cal. Mr. J. B. Leach, superintendents of the Southern & El Paso and Fort Yuma road. Mr. Cook, the lately proposed delegate to Congress from Arizona, is to be a member of this expedition. Both these expeditions start immediately, and will improve the roads so far as to enable the wagons to pass over them. The Black Sea fleet will have the road improved sufficiently to extend great facilities to the emigration over the Plains of the present season. The middle road, from Fort Defiance to Tejon Pass, under the control of the Secretary of War, will be superintended by Lieut. E. F. Beale, of California. His party will rendezvous at New Orleans on or about the 10th inst. Twenty-five canoes will accompany this expedition, with a view of thoroughly testing their powers of endurance and adaptability to our climate.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Select Committee of the Pennsylvania Senate has reported resolutions condemning the "Dred Scott decision," and pronouncing the opinion of the Courts on certain points *older dicta non res judicata*, &c. In Michigan a colored person on trial for debt has plead, that according to the above mentioned decision, he was a man but a mere article of merchandise, and that the Court had no jurisdiction; whereupon (says the *Marshall Statesman*) "The Court aameda the bill."

The Legislature of Maine has passed a Personal Liberty law (which the Governor has approved) declaring that slaves brought in that State shall instantly become free, and inflicting a penalty of one thousand dollars or one year imprisonment on any person who may attempt to restrain such slaves of their liberty or exercise the authority of their master over them.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has also passed a bill making it a criminal offence to claim or hold slaves in Ohio, or to undertake to carry away from the State as a slave any person of color. Resolutions were passed before adjournment, declaring it to be the duty of the State to use all constitutional means to eradicate slavery, and instructing the senators to vote against the admission of any State with a pro-slavery constitution.

The high price of upper leather has been somewhat checked in France, by a substitute of prepared mackintosh—thick cotton twill with a nap.

In consequence of the recent murderous assault upon policemen and others, the Mayor of Baltimore has ordered the arming of the city police with Colt's barrelled six-shooters.

It is conclusively shown that the hog disease, which has proved so fatal in the West, is caused by the animals eating the grain from which whisky is made, after it has been used at the distilleries. A chemist who lately analyzed a barrel of Ohio whisky, gave his opinion that there was strychnine enough to kill thirty men in that one barrel.

A young lady in Brooklyn, N. Y., has recently had a narrow escape from death between the hip and knee, in consequence of a wound caused by a broken hoop. The hoop was of steel, and in some unaccountable manner a broken point penetrated to the bone. The wound became inflamed, and suppitation was thus made necessary.

The Rochester papers mention a very singular case of existence under protracted privation of food. One John Ellis, of Henrietta, who cut his throat some time since, has been unable to take any nourishment for four weeks and strange to say, not only lives but suffers little while his strength is but slightly impaired.

Moved and carried, That we sustain Brigham Young as President, Prophet, Seer and Revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world, and Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells as his counsellors: That we sustain the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles as organized and fellowshipped in Zion, with Orson Hyde as President, and that we sustain all the different quorums of the Priesthood, with their several Presidents, as organized and fellowshipped in Zion.

Moved and carried, That we sustain Brigham Young as President of the Church in Northern California, Washington and Oregon Territories.

Moved and carried, That we sustain Elder David M. Stuart as President of the mission in Washington and Oregon Territories.

Moved and carried, That we sustain the Western Standard by exerting ourselves to extend its circulation throughout these Territories, as an able advocate and defender of Mormonism.

The new cent was to be distributed to the public for May. Three millions of them were to be finished before the Mint commenced paying them out. Colonel Snodder states that since the establishment of the Mint, the large amount of eighteen hundred tons of copper have been used up in the manufacture of pennies, making 150,000,000 of pieces. The quantity of Spanish coin still in the country is estimated at two and a half millions of dollars.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria has given the British people another Guelph—a girl. The young princess was born on the 14th of April. This is the Queen's ninth child.

The elections have terminated in a great addition of strength to Palmerston's administration. All the minor discussions of party have become obliterated, and the result will be a very strong working Government—such as they have not had for many years. A greater change in the *person* of the House of Commons is admitted by every one to be unknown. New members—men of oil, with no money in the new Parliament, and many of the new members tradesmen, such as tailors, cutlers, undertakers, printers and chemists. Of the 245 members of the old Parliament who voted in favor of Mr. Cobden's resolution, only 166 have been re-elected.

The Times remarks that "We shall have a House of Commons with only two Peelites, without a single leader of the Manchester School, with many Conservatives who

have no objection to Lord Palmerston, and with a

large majority representing General Liberalism."

The London *Star* classes the new House as follows:—

Palmerston, 265; Derbyites, 227; Reformers, 110; Liberal-Conservatives, 53.

It appears that 120 railway directors will have seats in the new Parliament—namely, 27 in the House of Lords and 93 in the House of Commons.

The sixteen representative peers of Scotland were chosen.

The war in Central America, the Cuban slave trade,

the foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan, and the decision of our Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case have engaged much public attention, both in England and France. Americans were all, in the opinion of the journalists, more or less connected with the extension and perpetuation of slavery.

FRANCE.

The Emperor proposed to visit Algeria after the visit to Paris of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

The French republicans intend to put up Carnot, Cavagnac and others, as candidates for the legislative chamber.

France has represented Louis Napoleon as a wise

coastal mediator between Spain and Mexico, and between Turkey and Persia, and as endeavoring, in conjunction with the United States, to prevent the English contest at Canton from obstructing the commerce of other nations. Between Austria and Sardinia, too, French negotiation is at work in a friendly spirit.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French has con-

firmed a needed British soldiers for distinguished service.

The French government has resolved to adopt the English system of transportation of criminals.

The Grand Duke Constantine had arrived at Toul-

on and was received with the usual honor.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Mexican insurrection was reviv-

ed. Full restoration from the republic was demand-

ed by the press, and all parties seemed to favor the

idea of a military demonstration. A large force was

to be assembled at Cuba. The Ambassadors of Eng-

land and France are reported as doing everything in

their power to prevent the breaking out of hostil-

ities, as from the latest information, it was feared that there was a plan of the United States to make a

division on Cuba in the event of a

Madrid convention.

Madrid convention, however, of the latest date, indicates that the Mexican difficulty presents a fair chance of pacific arrangement.

RATTLESNAKES DANGEROUS PETs.—The Marquis

Decresce says that an Indian living at Mono, was bit

by a rattlesnake which he had been carrying in his

hand on Monday night, and it is said he could not

recover. This is the second occurrence within a

short time that the *Decresce* has had occasion to re-

cord snake bites from the folly of trying to make

such dangerous reptiles.

WILD CATS FOR GRIELEY ADAMS.—Last Monday

says the Stockton *Argus*, a wild cat shot near a

small slough running into the San Joaquin river. It

measured in length about three feet. Near the

spot where it was shot, was discovered a family of

three young wild cats, which were taken and carried

to the *Adams* to be forwarded to the Pacific

Museum at San Francisco, where they will remain on

exhibition.

WILD WEATHER AT NAPA.—The *Weekly Columbian*

says: "The mercury in our thermometer has been

reduced to 40° below zero, and has remained at

that point for two hours." The weather is

now very bad, and the wind is

now and then very violent.

WILD WEATHER AT NAPA.—The *Weekly Columbian*

THE WESTERN STANDARD.

From the Author's "Apple-Tree."

The House of Representatives.

Four years ago, near the town of Reading, Pennsylvania, there lived a cozy, friendly, honest Swede—of German descent, and about as tall as his species will indicate. Old Jacob Sweghoffer had once served as a member in the Legislature, and was therefore "no fool;" and as he had also long commanded a volunteer corps of rustic militia, he should hardly be supposed inclined to opposition. His son Peter was his only son—a strong lad of seventeen; and upon all Peter and young Peter devoted the pleasure, care, and toils of the old gentleman's farm, now and then assisted by the old boy and her two bounding daughters—for it is very common in that State, to see the women and girls work in the fields—and, upon extra occasions by some hired hands.

Well, one warm day in haying time, old Peter and young Peter were hard at it in the meadow, when the old man drops his scythe, and haws out—

"O der Tuyf, Peter!"

"What's de matter, fader?" answers the son, straightening up and looking at his sire.

"O, der Tuyf, Peter!" again cried the old man.

"Dunder!" echoes young Peter, hurrying towards him.

"O, der Tuyf der maks bite mine leg!"

If anything was capable of frightening young Peter, it was snakes; for he had once nearly crippled himself for life by trampling upon a crooked stick which clamped his ankle, and so horrified the young man, that he liked to have fallen through himself.

At the word snake, young Peter fell back nimbly as a wire-drawer, and bawled out in terror—

"Where is der snake?"

"Up my trowsis, Peter—O, der Tuyf!"

"O, der Tuyf!" echoed Peter, junior—

"Kill him, fader, kill him!"

"No-a, no-a, he kill me, Peter; come—come quick—get off my trowsis!"

But Peter the younger's cowardice overcame his filial affection, while his fear lent strength to his legs, and started off like a scared locomotive to call the old burly Dutchman who was in a distant part of the field, to give his father a lift with the snake.

Old Jake, the farmer's assistant, came bounding along as soon as he heard the news, and passing along the fence whereupon Peter and his boy had hung their "linsey-wooley" vesta, Jake grabbed one of the garments, and hurried to the old man Peter, who still managed to keep off his pins, although he was quaking and trembling like an aspen-leaf in a June gale of wind.

"O, der Tuyf come, come quick, Jacob. He bite me all to pieces—here up mine leg."

Old Jake was not particularly sensitive to fear, but few people, young or old are dead to alarm when a "poisonous" reptile is about. Gathering up the stiff dry stalks of a stalwart weed, Old Jake told the boy to stand steady, and he would at least stun the snake by a rap or two, if he did not kill her stone dead; and the old man Peter, less loth to have his legs broken than to be bitten to death by a snake, designated the spot to strike, and old Jake let him have it. The first blow broke the weed and knocked old Sweghoffer of his pegs and into a haycock—cobb.

"O!" roared old Peter, "you broke my leg and de snake's gone!"

"Vort, vort, vort!" cried old Jake, moving briskly about.

"Never mind him, Jacob; help me up. I'll go home."

"Put on your vesta, den; here it is," said the old crout-eater, gathering up his bone and trying to get the garment upon his lumpy back. The moment old Peter made his effort, he grew livid in the face—his hair stood on end, "like the quills upon the frightful porcupine," as Mrs. Partington observes—he shivered—he shook—his teeth shattered—and his knees knocked a stace, accompaniment.

"O, Jacob carry me home! I'm dead as kuita."

"Vat! Iah nodder shanks in your trouhens?"

"No-a—look I'm swelt all up! Mine vesta won't go on my back."

"Dund'er and blizzen!" cried old Jake, as he took the same conclusion, and with might and main the old man, scared into a most wonderful fit of physical activity and strength, hewed and carried the boy some quarter of a mile to the house.

Young Peter had shinned it home at the earliest stage of the dire proceedings, and so alarmed the girls that they were in high state when they saw the approach of the good old dad.

Old man Peter was carried in and began to die, natural as life, when in comes the old lady in a great bustle, and wanted to know what was going on. Old Peter in the last grasp of agony and weakness, opened his eyes and feebly pointed to his leg. The old woman ripped up the pantaloons, and cut fell a small thistle top, and, at the same time, considerable of a wash was made visible.

"Goddam a shake! Bah!" says the old woman.

"U, but I've pinched to death, Molly! See, I'm all pinched—mine vesta—O, dear mine vesta not come over mine body!"

"How, how, how" roared the old woman; "you a fool! You got Peter's vesta on—how how, how!"

"Booh!" roars old Peter, shaking off death's feeble efforts at one surge and jumping up. "Booh, Jacob vai an old fool you must be, to say I vant snakebite. Go 'bout your business, gals. Peter, bring me some beer."

The old woman saved Peter's life.

NAPOLEON AND THE LADIES.—Dr. Baird, in a little lecture at St. Louis, related an amusing anecdote of Napoleon *le Grand*, and the ladies who attended his first grand reception at the Tuilleries. The old nobility had departed, and everything was new. The invited guests were mostly military officers and their wives. Some two thousand ladies were present. When supper time came, they of course took precedence of the gentlemen. A question arose who had the right to go first. The great dining-hall was thrown open, admitting them, and the doors were then closed, and the officers of the palace found it impossible to open them. The dispute among the ladies grew warm. One lady said the right was hers, as her husband was a great general; but she soon found that others maintained, on one ground or other, that their claims were greater. Meanwhile the officers could not get the doors open, and in consternation one of them hastened to the First Consul, and asked him how they should settle the question of precedence. "Oh," says Bonaparte, "nothing is easier; tell them the eldest is to go first!" The officer reported to the ladies the First Consul's decision, and instantly they all fell back. This gave the officers an opportunity to get the doors open, when, to their astonishment, none of the ladies were willing to go first. After standing in that ridiculous position for a moment, they began to laugh heartily at their own folly, and all marched into the dining-room without further delay. This, said Dr. Baird, is one of the thousand and one stories they tell in Paris of the "Great Napoleon," to illustrate the readiness of his wit.

CELESTIAL SPORTING, OR A LONG SHOT.—There is a man who, when the stars are out above, and the municipal stars are complaisant below, rigs up a telescope at the corner of Park Place and Broadway, New York, wherewith to study astronomy, at sixpence a squint. One night, as he was getting under way, two Irish "gentlemen" were seen taking an observation of his movements. Both were members of Mayor Wood's body guard, formerly known as policeman. "Jemmy," said one, "what is the warrant if you fellow after with his machine?" "What, ye spalpeen?" whispered the other, "sure and can't ye see that it's an air-gum-cannon that he's got! He's after shooting stars, he is." "Hadn't we better be getting out in the way, then," inquired his friend. "Sure an' it's no use," was the answer; "didn't ye ever hear of shooting stars?" By this time the telescope man had arranged his instrument and squinted through it up at the stars. The policemen gazed up likewise, in wonder. Just then, by an odd chance, a large meteor shot down the sky. "Bedad, he hit it! He's fetched it down!" cried both the Paddies in a breath; "sure and that's the greatest shooting I ever saw in my life!"

POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The Academy of Sciences, and the Society of Political Economy, at Paris, have been lately engaged in discussing the rather curious, and not very satisfactory circumstance, that, whilst the Government commercial statistics show a constantly-increasing ratio of monetary prosperity the ratio of the population of France, instead of increasing, is actually diminishing. In 1846, the census showed an increase of nearly 1,300,000 persons during the preceding five years; in 1851, the increase fell to 400,000; and in the quinquennial period terminating in 1856, the augmentation of the population fell to 257,000. More than fifty departments have experienced a falling off in their population. The late war and emigration have, doubtless, had some effect in bringing about this remarkable change; but there is too much reason to apprehend that it is mainly due to the great amount of social misery throughout France.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE WORD CROOLE.—Some suppose the Croole to be nearly black, imagining the word to be used as a term of disgrace or reproach. The Spanish word *Criollo* (Creole) was originally applied to the descendants of whites in Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, in whom white blood, unmixed with that of every other race, existed. This is still the only acceptance of the term in the West Indies. A Mulatto is the offspring of a white and negro, a Quadroon of a white and Mulatto, being one quarter black; a Mustee of a white and a Quadroon, or one-eighth black, and a Mustina of a white and a Mustee, being one sixteenth black. Terms implying a much less admixture of black blood are prevalent in Cuba. Creole simply means a white native of those tropical climates.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

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JOHNSON BROTHERS, 183 Clay street.

A House Without a Baby.

There was not a child in the house, not one; I was sure of it, when I first went in. Such a spick-and-span look as it had! Chairs—grown-up chairs, plastered straight up against the wall; books arranged by rule and compass; no hoop, or ball, or doll, or mitten, or basket, or picture-book on the premises; not a pin or a shred on the angles and squares of the immaculate carpet; the tassels of the window shades, at which baby-fingers always make such a dead set, as fresh as if just from the upholsterer's. I sat down at the well-polished window, and looked across the street. At the upper window of a house opposite, I saw a little baby, tied into a high chair, speculating upon the panorama in the street, whilst its little fat hands frantically essayed to grab distant pedestrians on the pavement. Its mother sat sewing diligently by its side. Happy woman! she has a baby! She thought so, too; for by-and-by she threw down her work, untied the fettering handkerchief, took the child from its prison-house, and covered it with kisses. Ah! she had heard a step upon the stairs—the step!—And now there are two to kiss the baby; for John has come to his dinner, and giving both mother and child a kiss that makes my lips work, he tosses the baby up in his strong arms, while its mother puts dinner on the table. But, pshaw!—here come the old maids I was sent to see. I hear the rustle of their well-preserved silks in the entry. I feel proper all over—Vinegar and icicles! how shall I ever get thru' with it? Now the door opens. What a bloodless look they have!—how dictionary-ish they speak!—how carefully they lower themselves into their chairs, as if the cushions were studded with live kittens!—how smooth their ruffs and ribbons! Bibs and pinsores!—give me the upper room in the house opposite, with kissing John and the little baby!

FANNY FERN.

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